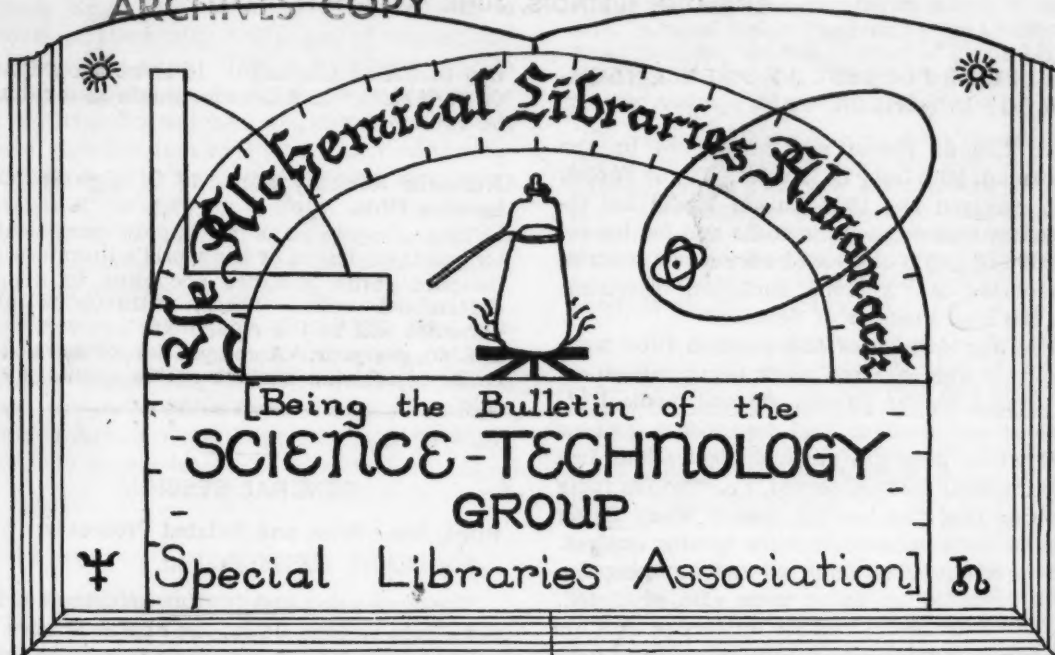


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JANUARY, 1948

New Year's Greetings from Officers for 1947-1948

Almanack Editor—G. Schutze
Bristol-Myers Co., Hillside, N. J.
Manual Editor—L. Jackson
Penn. State College, State College, Pa.
Bibliographic Pool—R. Hopp
Battelle Memorial Inst., Columbus, Ohio.
Union Translations Index—M. Landuyt
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, O.
E. Loacker, Bibliographic Unit, Wright Field, Dayton, O.
Punched Cards Committee—F. Fitzgerald
National War College, Wash., D. C.
Convention Representative—C. Schmidt
Am. Potash Inst., Wash., D. C.

LOCAL S-T OFFICERS IN REGIONAL CHAPTERS

Washington, D. C.—R. Shaw
Dept. of Agriculture, Wash., D. C.
Philadelphia Council—K. Fagerhaugh
Quartermaster Depot, Phila., Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dorothy Bulford
New York, N. Y.—M. Carlson
Am. Cyanamid Co., Stamford, Conn.

Chairman—L. O. Lewton
Celanese Corp. of Am., Summit, N. J.
Vice-Chairman—G. Little
Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Secretary—K. Fagerhaugh
Quartermaster Depot, Phila., Pa.
Petroleum Section—M. Schoengold
Standard Oil Dev. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
Eng.-Aeronautics Section—East Coast—R. Sale
United Aircraft Corp., West Hartford, Conn.
West Coast—S. McElderry
Pharmaceutical Section—A. Brown
Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Gerritt Fielstra
Photographic Service, N. Y. Public Library
Fifth Ave. and 42nd St., N. Y. C.
Illinois—Mrs. M. Hinson
Downer's Grove, Ill.
Michigan—E. Wright
Chrysler Corp., Highland Park, Mich.
Southern California—Joanna E. Allerdig
Eng. Library, Univ. California, Los Angeles 24, Cal.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION IN PRINT FOR STAY-AT-HOMES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 10-13, 1947

DR. LEE DE FORREST AT SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY LUNCHEON.

Dr. Lee de Forest was introduced by the chairman, Miss Lucy O. Lewton. Dr. de Forest, who received the 1946 Edison Medal for pioneering achievements in radio and for his invention of a grid controlled vacuum or electron tube called the "audion," spoke on "Electronics, the New Frontier of Science."

The applications of the electron tube were discussed and research work being carried on at present on the physiologic and medical effects of the electron field described. A great deal which presages medical applications has only recently been observed, i.e., curious facts such as that the homing pigeon when flying past an electron beam loses the homing instinct. Safety applications such as anti-bumping devices installed on autos were also predicted. Dr. de Forest mentioned the numerous uses for the three-element grid controlled vacuum tube he invented, and the applications which can still be made. Numerous industrial control devices, as well as navigation devices, were briefly described and among possible applications were mentioned anti-collision devices for autos, similar to those used on ships. Dr. de Forest is at present working on Television but is chiefly interested in the application of electronic devices to medical therapy.

EVALUATION OF SERVICES: A Symposium

Joint S-T and Business Group Meeting

Continuing the Symposium begun last year by the Science-Technology group most of the services reported on at this session were of the business and foreign policy and insurance type. The only technical services reported on were:

Peter J. Gaylor, Newark, New Jersey

This is a 13 pp. weekly library Bulletin type covering industrial developments for the small business man or lone chemical engineer which used to be a throw-away service but now has an annual subject index and trade names index. It costs \$25 per year and abstracts are in

non-technical language. It is mimeographed on both sides which is unfortunate as it cannot be cut.

Research Advisory Corp., 17 S. High St., Columbus, Ohio.

This service plans to supply periodically technical abstracts of the world's literature on punched cards, punched according to a predetermined code. Glass, refractories and ceramics will be the chief fields covered. Cost is \$300. per year. A compilation of 300 coded cards comprising surface active agents is on sale.

GENERAL SESSION

Print, Near Print and Related Processes:

W. M. Sackett

The duplicating and printing industry was divided into various fields; the characteristics of equipment and methods used and suitability of each type for certain kinds of work was discussed. The office appliance duplicating equipment and commercial printing was described in detail. The vari-typewriter—allowing quick interchange of type faces—and other types of automatic typewriters were considered as well as hectograph and photo-offset. The gelatin hectograph is good for 50-100 copies; the spirit process is good for 500 impressions. Various commercial printing processes such as photo-offset and gravure were described.

Photographic Reproduction and Related Processes:

V. D. Tate

Contact prints as in photostatic negatives, reflex printing reproducible on one side only, and interposition of optical devices such as right angle lenses which reversed the negative making the photocopy were described. Contact equipment is cheap in initial cost and higher for unit cost and has the advantage of freedom from necessity of a dark room. A photocopy negative is direct reading and each positive costs as much as subsequent ones. Miniature processes which require auxiliary reading equipment such as the Boni Reader

type where an edition of 100 pages is reproduced on film, 6 x 9 inches were described. Reduced facsimile as used by Edwards Bros. is offset printing with 6-9 pages of typewriting reduced to 1 page. This is an edition process and is used for books which are consulted for a few lines, but not read, i.e., directories. Microcard, as suggested by Ryder, is for edition reproduction, and sheet microfilming with pages arranged in rows on a sheet of film is not much used in the U. S. The advantage of this over microfilm reels is the ability to locate a page on a system of ordinates.

Rotofilm is photography cyclically from center outwards. A new method was the microdot—a typewritten message read through a microscope. A short form of it was developed chiefly during World War II to pass messages through censorship.

REPORTS OF BUSINESS MEETINGS

S-T Committees' Meeting

The problem of lightening the burden of the Group's Secretary now that the Group numbers 1,800 members was discussed. It was moved and accepted that welcome letters to new members be sent only to non-local group affiliates and that local group chairmen welcome new Science-Technology members affiliated in that region.

The question of the Group Bulletin was discussed and its financing. Those attending this meeting were in favor of dropping "Ye Alchemical Libraries Almanack" if a S. L. A. News Letter is to be issued and of incorporating such group news into this News Letter. A motion was made and passed that a resolution be presented to S. L. A. Board that the News Letter be continued. It was also decided to bring this matter up before the whole membership at the general business meeting.

The problem of undertaking a Translations Pool on a group scale rather than leave it as a responsibility of the Eng.-Aeronautics Section which has been running such a pool was discussed. This also was to be brought up before the general business meeting.

The Manual Editor gave her report of the work accomplished. The Manual is to be Volume II in a series of S. L. A. manuals of which Volume I will be a general manual on organization of special libraries.

The advisability of publishing Bibliography of Articles on Science-Tech. Libraries, prepared for the A. C. S. exhibit by Miss E. Joannes of Illinois chapter, was discussed. Suggestions were made to complete it from 1920 on.

Minutes—General Business Meeting of Science Technology Group.

The meeting was attended by about 75 members. Annual report was read by the Chairman. The Chemistry Section project of Union List of Holdings of Chemical Libraries has gone to the printer and will be available by August 1.

A resume of Eng.-Aeronautics Translations Pool Card File was given by Mr. Sale and Mrs. Landuyt. The members' opinion was to make it a general group project with Mrs. Landuyt continuing as chairman. Miss E. Loacher of Wright Field was appointed as co-chairman to frame standards and a notice to give more publicity to this activity.

A petition of the Pharmaceutical Libraries to be formally recognized as a section of the Science-Technology group was read and approved.

The problem of continuance of Alchemical Libraries Almanack was then put before the membership. Mrs. K. Schmidt of Am. Potash Institute suggested that Vol. No. be corrected to make it in series with previous Science-Technology Group Bulletins; also that title be changed so that the implication of Alchemical be broadened. Miss Lewton stated that to do this the die for the masthead would have to be recast and that the design of the masthead which showed an electron orbit and an engineering T-square implied that other sciences were included in this title. Mrs. Schmidt suggested abstracts of the Science-Technology meetings appear in the next Almanack which should come out in late September. The attending membership was unreservedly in favor of continuing the Almanack, of financing it on a subscription basis and of giving publicity to it in S. L. and Chem. & Eng. News.

A new project—a supplement to the Trade Names Index was proposed by chairman. Mr. Shrero, formerly of Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, said Mr. McClelland had compiled a supplement and might turn it over to the local chapter or section charged to carry on this project.

The Chairman advised members to act individually on HR3366 reducing cost of patents to repository libraries and creating more patent repositories in the country. Also to protest to Am. Inst. of Electrical Engineers on their new ruling making publications available only through membership.

Mr. K. Fagerhaugh, Quartermaster Depot, Phila., Pa., was nominated for Science-Technology Group Secretary, upon resignation of Miss D. Watson, last year's secretary. The other officers and chairmen are to be in office for one more year in accordance with recommendations of the Committee of Five to the Group Chairman. This was accepted and approved by Executive Board on March 21, 1947.

METHODS MEETING

Revision of Dewey Decimal Classification in the Science Sections.

(Paper by Mrs. E. Potter)

At the outset, the speaker stated that she was not going to make any special plea for the Dewey Classification as a library should use any system which fits its subject matter. The science section of the old Dewey system is so rudimentary that it is not a question of revision, but rather of expansion in the 600 class and some in the 500 class. This is being achieved by sending out questionnaires to libraries in U. S. and Great Britain. These were devised by the revision committee consisting of an editorial staff of 3 and 3 assistants, the requisites for these positions being scientific training and common sense. These editors approached subject experts to consider and suggest revisions and nomenclature—the 1st source of these subject experts was S. L. A. It takes 4-5 months for information on a subject heading and its subdivision to be brought up to date to the satisfaction of the revision committee, the cornerstone being that original meaning of the numbers cannot be changed, but subdivision and better nomenclature can be adopted. This first draft is then sent out for criticism to Am. Libraries Assoc. Committee. (One group consisting of public and a second group of university librarians.) Each revision is also sent to experts in industry. The suggestions of all these are worked on. Help is also received from Dewey classifiers of Library of Congress and Library of Congress card committee. The newly revised Dewey will be out in 1949. Thoughts in classification are:

Grouping of books together so they can be found ten years from now—classification should not be philosophic. The tendency of librarians to change classification from one system to another is deplored. Far better to make one's own amplification of a system already established.

John Crerar Library has thus expanded Dewey in the 547-Organic Chemistry Class, and in 660—the Industrial Class. The 679-Synthetic Rubber and Elastomers Class is most in need of change as it includes plastics at present.

Methods of Handling Photographic Material

(Paper by Paula Strain)

It was found in the Science-Technology questionnaire that only 20% of libraries have photographic records, yet the increasing use of photography in sciences such as geology requires a definite technique for organization of this material, and this may have to be a varia-

tion of ordinary technique. Negatives should be kept in the library as well as prints. Negatives should be kept in the library in glassine envelopes under accession numbers. Modern negatives do not need air-conditioned storage like microfilm, although color processes are bound to fade.

Standards of size are desirable but difficult to attain. Prints can be dry-mounted. Loose leaf binders are used for prints or they can be pasted into note-book binders. Storage in legal size vertical files are not too preferred but will take any size of contact print. The photographic caption is the main description and should include conditions under which print was snapped, i. e., focal length of camera lens, film speed, whether infra-red, etc. A picture collection should be self-indexing and photographic subject headings must be more specific than usual to identify the particular shot of a subject.

Statistical Results of the Questionnaire on Standard Science Library Practices

(Paper by Jane Brewer, read by V. Breen)

The results of the questionnaire sent out to our membership by Miss P. Strain and her committee, last January, are here summarized in percentage of those answering. About 300 different libraries were represented or about 90% of our membership. A portrait of a typical science library is thus achieved of which only the high-lights can be given in this abstract, as the paper is so full of factual information. The typical library has one to two professional staff; 32% have charge of technical files and 16% in charge of correspondence and research files; the majority order material through purchasing departments; microfilm is handled in complete rolls and not in strip. Modified Dewey Decimal systems are used. 19% do editorial work, 23% have a staff manual and 50% have a classified rather than a dictionary subject heading index.

Subject Analysis — A Rising Star

(Paper by Jerrold Orne)

Although there is considerable confusion between cataloging and indexing, there is no direct relation between the subject heading and the classification heading. Classification is assigning books to their proper place while an analytical subject index points to the field or scope of the book contents. The relative merits of the classed catalog or the dictionary catalog of subject catalogs has been long debated. Increasing reliance must be placed for reasons of speed on subject cataloging or indexing, which is a descriptive device whereas cataloging is a locating device. Contrary to accepted manuals,

the author believes that in subject indexing, new and temporary headings should be assigned frequently—even if short-lived, the index should be up-to-date in terminology used and there should not be that insistence on correlation of every entry with others which slows up indexing. Ephemeral subject headings should be specific and use recognizable terms in the material itself. We must assume our public will know a specific name for what it seeks. Many cross-reference cards are useless and it is more useful to have many cards in a file leading to many specific items than many cards in many places leading to the same item. New research results appear first in ephemeral forms, as reports, bulletins, articles and they should be indexed under as specific entries as possible, strictly up-to-date and apropos—Change is constant and a universal static subject heading list is an impossibility.

The Handling of German Technical Information — A Symposium, Petroleum Section of S-T Group.

Technical Oil Mission

(Paper by A. E. Miller, Sinclair Oil Co.)

This consisted of 126 men, some of American Petroleum Institute Committee on Foreign Investigations divided into 16 film study groups who studied the reels of reports brought from Germany by technical experts. Indexes of contents of these reels were reproduced or sent to 450 people. On October 15, 1945, these reports were declassified and released for distribution. 37 copies were sent to 37 selected public libraries as repositories; then Office of Publication Board began selling the O. T. S. reports. The Bureau of Mines took over the work and has a complete file of summary reports written in English by all the mission men and has all the film reels. The Am. Petroleum Institute Technical Study Group (consisting of 18 people) studies the German reels. To date, of 226 35 mm. reels (220 in German, 1 in Russian and 5 in English), 110 have been reported on by the film study group and supplied with subject indexes. English words have been reproduced and translations are being made available (if 50 copies are demanded the cost is down to \$1 per 1000 words.)

The A. P. I. Committee on Foreign Technology was formed to re-evaluate the Tech. Oil Mission films and to secure additional information and to distribute this information via a central translation agency. The code meanings used in the Tech. Oil Mission are obtainable from L. L. Neumann, of Bur. of Standards.

Office of Technical Services

(Paper by F. Mohrhardt)

Owing to forthcoming demise of O. T. S., the speaker gave other sources for foreign technical information. B. I. O. S., (British Information Service, N. Y. C.), are available in 2 weeks and are better printed than O. P. B. reports. Japanese documents are being handled via Chemical Abstracts. A correlation of O. P. B. numbers with B. I. O. S. and F. I. A. T. number is being made by Office of Sc. Res. & Dev. and F. I. A. T. is compiling a book-summary of 4 war years' work of the chief individual German scientists (Nobel Prize winners and others.) The Swift Army-Navy Subject Heading List about to be issued will be helpful in subject indexing O. P. B. reports—A special bibliography on Plastics O. P. B. reports has already been issued. A good translating agency is C. Meyers & Co., Grand Central Building, New York City.

How Petroleum Libraries Have Handled German Material

(Paper by M. P. Doss, Texas Co.)

The 236 microfilm reels were printed 6 x 8 size and the Bureau of Mines Index as well as consecutive paging is noted on back of the print of a report.

The weekly Bibliography is gone through very carefully not trusting to its index and microfilm is ordered. Parts of this are blown up onto prints and O. P. B. bibliography number noted on it so the abstract can be located. The abstracts are clipped and filed in with general subject matter. The reports are filed, grouped by subject.

How Standard Oil Dev. Co. Handles German Data

(Paper by M. Schoengold, St. Oil Dev. Co.)

A committee was appointed by management to scan the O. T. S. reels received, review and evaluate them and distribute them in the company. On 4 x 6 cards was noted: Reel number, title, abstract, if translation was needed and if prints should be ordered.

The O. P. B. reports are obtained from the bibliography and ordered by number. Abstracts of reports of possible interest are put into the Library Bulletin and indicated when not available. Reports themselves were abstracted and catalogued into a special Bulletin. Reports are filed by number and source and when Bibliography reference is come across, it is added to the number card. Usually British I. O. S. are ordered as they are cheaper and in better form.

PUNCHED CARDS: A Symposium

Library Applications of Punched Card Systems

(Paper by K. M. Stokes)

These cards are used for subject and directory information. Whether a hand needled (Keysort) or an electric I. B. M. system is used depends on the size of cards handled. I. B. M. sorts 2600-90,000 cards per hr., but actually for a few cards, Keysort is faster and cheaper. A Keysort punch and needle sorter costs \$18 and \$20 respectively and orders for Keysort cards are now filled in 5 weeks. Rolling, folding, bending are actually helpful to handsorted cards but harmful to automatic sorted cards. Handsorted cards can be mended and corrected by taping over. Anything punched on a card is never lost, even if not used. Punched cards can be used for book accession cards, telling which books were purchased at a certain date. Keysort cards have also been used as a book charge card, with a new notch punched for each time a book is taken out. On this, a due date, borrower's name and by author out card can be punched. Chief uses of punched cards in library administration are for control purposes.

Applications of Punched Cards in Chemistry

Paper by S. C. Stanford

The history of punched cards was briefly presented. Among difficulties of chemical literature searching, with the ever increasing volume of yearly publications are the eye-fatigue factor in searching indexes, and the necessity of having trained indexers.

The Am. Chemical Society has set up a committee on punched cards with J. W. Perry, Room 4-463, Mass. Inst. of Technology, as chairman. They are working on a standard chemical subject code. Dyson in England has developed a code based on structure of organic compounds. Punched cards can be in series, top one carrying author, patent number and subject punching and subsequent ones carrying the abstract.

The Easysort cards (U. S. P. 2, 198, 127), are marginal with staggered holes. 132 holes are on a 5 x 8 Easysort card while a Keysort has 94 holes on a 4 x 6 card. Keysort is more useful for individual bibliography, 400 punched cards can be sorted per minute and correlation of structure with properties such as infra-red spectra is possible using punched cards. Automatic sorting by way of electronic light cells picking up dots is being experimented with in the V. Bush rapid selector. Information is placed on 35 mm. film, $\frac{1}{2}$ is abstract and $\frac{1}{2}$ is code. Light cells pick up the code and 1,000 items per second can thus be scanned.

The Punched Card Situation — A Summary

(Paper by C. B. Gull)

The Easysort cards are manufactured by A. E. Rimbale Co., San Francisco, and are useful for circulation records, borrower, date due and book out cards, all on one card. The Hollerith cards in England equivalent to I. B. M. in U. S. were used for cumulative book cataloging. F. L. Taylor of Dorr Chemical Company is indexing Bellstein on punched cards and the U. S. Patent Office is making an index of patents by class to be issued every six months on punched cards. In the Dyson code for organic compounds, linear symbols instead of structural symbols of organic compounds are being used. Subject headings must be rigid for codification for punched cards.

Production of Information on Punched Cards

(A. W. Lutz, Wright Field, Army Air Force)

With a fascinating set of "ozachrome" slides on a movable projection machine the flow-sheet of indexing, cataloging, abstracting and distribution of technical information as carried on at Wright Field was described. Punched cards are used by Wright to order records for reports sent to subscribing companies. An electrically driven pasting machine was a novel item mentioned.

SIDE LINE NOTES BY A CONVENTION REPORTER

A visit was paid to the stock yards where application of assembly line technique to food and biological products was very interesting. A visit was also paid to the Armour Company laboratories and library. In the latter, a novel use of ordinary steel shelving inverted so as to have the edge turned upwards and slightly slanted, for storing current issues, was seen. The patent files were also visited. Patents are kept in flat box drawers by rough subject (not Patent Office subject classification), and card indexes are maintained by assignee, author and subject. A new microfilm reader, the Diebold, with inset screen and automatic winder, was also seen here.

A visit was also paid to the John Crerar library.

At the banquet, W. H. McGovern, Professor of Political Economy at Northwestern Institute, spoke of the "Road Ahead" or the necessity for international cooperation. His talk was highlighted with intimate anecdotes of various war-time generals and leaders under which he served on the Joint Intelligence Staff. Professor McGovern emphasized the importance of

"strategic intelligence" or factual information as produced by special librarians, in helping to win the war. Curiously enough, one incident which he mentioned, the destruction of a Manchurian coal mine which supplied Japan with one-third of her special coke supply, the "intelligence" on the location, production and photographs for which were furnished by a special librarian, was intimately known.

A reception was attended at the Chicago Historical Association where a diorama of scenes from Lincoln's life and a wonderful collection of Staffordshire were viewed.

The business meeting of the Science-Technology Group was unusually well attended and active discussion was carried on.

REPORTS ON CONTINUING PROJECTS

The S-T Manual

President Irene Strieby has promised that our manual, which is farther along than even the S. L. A. General Manual, thanks to the conscientious efforts of Editor Lucille Jackson and a few individuals who kept their promises, will see print as soon as the manuscript is submitted—this will probably be before the next convention, and S-T will have a "first" to its credit.

The Bibliographic Pool

Since the June Convention the Bibliographic Pool has seen quite a lot of activity; 25 requests were waiting for Chairman R. Hopp on his return from the convention, and he reports loan and contribution activity curves rise steeply in direct proportion to publicity on the project—therefore to bring you up-to-date on this—

The project is the result of efforts of the members of the Science-Technology Group of the Special Libraries Association to make available to each other the bibliographies which they had compiled.

In sending bibliographies to the Pool the following standards should be observed:

1. Only unpublished bibliographies will be accepted.
2. Each bibliography should be accompanied by a facing sheet stating the title, source of references, period covered, list of subject headings consulted, the number of entries, and a brief statement defining the subject limits of the bibliography.
3. Bibliographies should be on letter-size paper.
4. The name of the donor library should not appear on the bibliography. However, each bibliography sent to the Pool should be accompanied by a personal letter stating the name of the library, and the librarian preparing the bibliography. This information will be kept confidential and will only be

used in evaluating the bibliography before accepting it for the Pool.

Deposits and requests for loans should be made to:

Mr. Ralph H. Hopp, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus 1, Ohio.

Bibliographies are loaned for one month. A postage charge of 15 cents is made for each bibliography loaned.

You are urgently requested to participate with contributions of your bibliographies. Please note that this may be done anonymously so no company interest secrets are given away thereby. You may be the next to save time and money by borrowing from this pool!

MUST GET, MUST READ

"Guide to the Literature of Mathematics and Physics, including related Works on Engineering Sciences." Parke, N. G. McGraw-Hill Pub. Co., 1947—\$5. The first text in this field comparable to Crane's, Mellon's and Soule's Guides to the Literature of Chemistry.

The Steelman Report on Science and National Policy. Report of the President's Scientific Advisory Board. Discusses the situation on Technical Personnel, on planning and administration of Research. Should be on the shelves of every S-T library.

"An Industrial Research Library." Lewton, L. O. Scientific Monthly, Nov. 1947, p. 390-394. The Chairman of the S-T Group describes the organization of her own Library at the Research Laboratories of the Celanese Corp. of Am., Summit, N. J.

"How to Make Patent Searches." Hoffman, T. J. Chem. Ed., Nov. 1947. A description of steps in making validity, prior art and infringement searches, and collaboration of a technical library with a Patent Department.

NEWS OF THE HUMAN SIDE

Our little Squib "On Being the Good Librarian," which appeared in last January's Almanack, has been reprinted in the Financial Group Bulletin of S. L. A. Vol. X No. 1 Oct.-Nov. 1947 issue.—Thanks, very much, Financial Group!

A Philatelist of Note (Stamp Collector to you) as well as Librarian is Miss Ruth N. Beedle, Librarian of Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va. Miss Beedle has assembled a very interesting exhibit of stamps from all over the world which feature Textiles.

One of three courses, so far as we know, on Special Library techniques is given at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., by Miss Kehl, the others being at Simmons College by Miss Leonard and one at Columbia School of Library Science, Columbia Univ. N. Y. by Linda Morley. A

course on the History of Chemical Literature is also being given to Chemistry Seniors at Hunter College, New York City. We hear that at least one private school of Business is planning to train Library Secretaries.

Welcome to the S-T Group of the Louisiana chapter, and doubly welcome to the new Pharmaceutical Librarian's Section of the National S-T Group!

What has happened to our sister column "Our Own Inventors"? Aren't there any new kinks being developed? Let us hear from you Arm-Chair Inventors!

Seen at the A. C. S. meeting in New York in September, attending the meetings of the Division of Chemical Education on Research Records, was quite a turn-out of S-T Group librarians, all giving expert pointers to the Chemists on how to handle reports, lab. notebooks, etc. (See the next issue of *Ye Almanack* for our own abstracts on this important meeting.) Among those spied by our own News-hounds were President I. Strieby, Elma Evans, Lucille Jackson, Gretchen Little, Lucy Lewton, Gertrude Schutze, Margaret Carlson, Gerritt Fielstra, E. Spitzer, Mabel Duthey Reiner, M. March, Kenneth Fagerhaugh—quite a local Who's Who of Technical Librarians in the metropolitan area!

TO NOTE FROM HERE AND THERE

THE ALMANACK is now on a subscription basis, as voted by the membership present at the Annual Business Meeting of the S-T Group in June. This issue is being sent you gratis; other issues having details of the next convention program, and worthwhile abstracts will be sent only to subscribers, so, if you have not already done so, send \$1.50 to K. Fagerhaugh, Secretary of S-T Group, Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., before January 15th, when the subscription rolls will be closed. Incidentally we are not the first group to charge for a good Group Bulletin! The Financial Group, which is smaller than S-T has had a subscribed Bulletin for several years.

A numerical Index to O. P. B. reports has been prepared by the S-T Group of the Philadelphia Council up to Vol. 6 No. 5 of the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports. A cumulative index to the first five volumes was prepared by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., including a section giving references to all German and Japanese patents cited. A 35 mm. film negative was prepared of these by the John Crerar Library, Chicago, and deposited at the University of Chicago Library Microphotographic Labs, who can fill orders for positive copies of

the filmed index. A bound copy of this index will be maintained at Union Library Catalog of Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Has your library offered its services to O.T.S. as a screening agent for German scientific documents? They are looking for experts and libraries with microfilm readers to scan these reports and indicate briefly their contents on a form sheet—no abstracting is involved—the pay-off is that you will be the very first to see some of these "gold-mines" of German technical "know-how" and won't have to wait a long time to ultimately get an unreadable copy!—A disappointing experience we have all had but which O.T.S. states is unavoidable—So help yourself and others to speed up this work of digesting our "prize of war."

The Division of Rubber Chemistry of the A. C. S. is sponsoring the development of a comprehensive central library on Rubber Technology to be a part of the Bierce Library at University of Akron. A special Union List of Serials on Rubber Technology will be available in February, 1948, and journals can be borrowed from the University Library. Libraries having sections on rubber and plastics are requested to participate by writing to the Chairman of the Committee for a Library of the Div. of Rubber Chemistry (B. S. Garvey, Sharples Chemicals, Inc., 123 S. Broad St., Phila. Pa.), or to one of the members of the library committee—Miss L. Straka, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Some important new Committees have been formed and reported recommendations at the October Executive Board and Executive Council meeting in New York. Miss Betty Joy Cole, past President, is Chairman of a new Committee on Cooperation of S. L. A. with other Associations. We are getting up enough courage to ask her to take under advisement an offer to the American Chemical Society Division of Chemical Literature to have a joint program at the A. C. S. meetings next Spring.

As member of an Awards Committee of S. L. A., Miss Marian Manley, Business Branch, Newark Public Library, Newark, N. J., reported recommendations to award an annual prize of either money, a plaque or a silver cup to the individual publishing the best paper on library work in a non-library journal; also an award, to be passed on from year to year, for achievement to a Group or Chapter of S. L. A. Please send to Miss Manley your suggestions and comments on these proposals.

"To Be Fully Informed" on What's Going on in S-T Group, subscribe to "*Ye Alchemical Libraries Almanack*." \$1.50 per year to cover cost of printing and distribution.

